

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

J. CUNNINGHAM, Editor.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1840.

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## TERMS.

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[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST  
SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 30.]

AN ACT making appropriations for certain for-  
fications of the United States, for the year  
one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States in America in  
Congress assembled, That the following sums be,  
and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be  
paid out of any unappropriated money in the  
Treasury, for the preservation, repairs, construc-  
tion, and incidental and contingent expenses of  
certain fortifications in the year eighteen hun-  
dred and forty, viz:

For repairs of Fort Niagara, twenty-seven  
thousand five hundred dollars;

For rebuilding and repairing the old fort at Os-  
wego, twenty thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Proble, three thousand  
two hundred dollars;

For repairs of Fort Scammel, three thousand  
four hundred dollars;

For repairs of Fort McClary, seven hundred  
and fifty dollars;

For repairs of Fort Constitution, three thou-  
sand six hundred and seventy-five dollars;

For repairs of Fort Independence and sea wall of  
Castle Island, one hundred thousand dollars;

For Fort Warren, one hundred and fifty thou-  
sand dollars;

For Fort Adams, eighty thousand dollars;

For fortifications at New London harbor, twenty-  
five thousand dollars;

For Fort Schuyler, eighty thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Hamilton, twenty thou-  
sand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Lafayette, five thousand  
dollars;

For repairs of Fort Columbus, one thousand  
six hundred and sixty-two dollars;

For repairs of Castle Williams, five thousand  
seven hundred and thirty-five dollars;

For repairs of south battery, Governor's is-  
land, three thousand five hundred dollars;

For repairs of Fort Monroe, fifty thousand  
dollars;

For rebuilding bridge over Mill creek, near  
Fort Monroe, five thousand dollars;

For repairs of road from Fort Monroe to said  
bridge, one thousand dollars;

For purchase of land in the vicinity of Fort  
Monroe, one thousand dollars;

For Fort Calhoun, fifty thousand dollars;

For Fort Casswell, six thousand dollars;

For Fort Sumter, twenty-five thousand dol-  
lars;

For repairs of Fort Moultrie, ten thousand dol-  
lars;

For Fort Pulaski, forty-four thousand dol-  
lars;

For Fort on Foster's bank, Florida, fourteen  
thousand dollars;

For Fort Pickens, eight thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Barrancas, fifteen thousand  
dollars;

For repairs of Fort Morgan, ten thousand dol-  
lars;

For repairs of Fort Pike, five thousand dol-  
lars;

For repairs of Fort Wood, three thousand five  
hundred and eighty dollars;

For repairs of the battery Bienvenue, two  
thousand five hundred dollars;

For repairs of Tower Dupre, four hundred  
dollars;

For repairs of Fort Jackson, twenty thousand  
dollars;

For repairs of Fort St. Philip, three thousand  
three hundred dollars;

For Fort Livingston, Grande Terre, Louisiana,  
fifteen thousand dollars;

For contingencies of fortifications, ten thou-  
sand dollars;

For incidental expenses attending repairs of  
fortifications, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided,*  
however, that in case of a disappointment in the  
receipts of revenue from customs, or lands, or  
other sources, or of a failure to collect the debts  
due from the late deposite banks, or from the  
Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania, so  
that the means of the Treasury shall not be suf-  
ficient to meet the ordinary calls for the ser-  
vice of the year, according to the appropriations  
made by Congress, and also the expenses authorized  
by this act, the President of the United States shall  
be, and hereby is, authorized, upon ascertain-  
ment, at any time, of these facts, from the Sec-  
retary of the Treasury, to direct the postponement  
until after the close of the next session of  
Congress, or until Congress shall otherwise di-  
rect, of the whole, or such portion of the ap-  
propriations made by this act as the state of the  
Treasury shall seem to him to require; any order  
for postponement to be made applicable to each  
item of appropriation, so far as the state of  
facts, at the time it is made, and a due regard  
to the public interests, will permit; and all con-  
tracts entered into in pursuance of these ap-  
propriations to be made subject to the conditions of  
this proviso.

R. M. T. HUNTER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

RH. M. JOHNSON,

Vice President of the United States,

and President of the Senate.

Approved, July 20th, 1840.

MAN BUREN.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—No. 5.]

JOINT RESOLUTION for the exchange of  
books and public documents for foreign pub-  
lications.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States in America in  
Congress assembled, That the Librarian, under

the supervision of the Committee on the Library,  
be authorized to exchange such duplicates  
as may be in the Library for other books or works.  
Second, That he be authorized, in the same  
way, to exchange documents.

Third, That hereafter, fifty additional copies  
of the documents, printed by order of either  
House, be printed and bound for the purpose of  
exchange in foreign countries.  
Approved, July 20th, 1840.

## REMARKS OF MR. LINCOLN, OF MASSACHUSETTS,

[Copied from the National Intelligencer.]

In the House of Representatives, April 16, 1840  
—In reply to Mr. Ogle, upon the proposition  
of the latter to strike out of the General Ap-  
propriation Bill a small item for alterations  
and repairs of the President's House, &c.

When Mr. LINCOLN obtained the floor, it  
was late in the evening, and perceiving that he  
was fatigued by the long sitting, it was proposed  
to adjourn the debate to the following day, but  
Mr. L. preferred saying at once what he had to  
say. He began by replying to some remarks of  
Mr. Ogle incidental to the main debate, taking  
occasion, in the course of his reply, to state cer-  
tain particulars in which his remarks on a former  
day had been misstated, probably because mis-  
understood, by the Reporter for the Globe news-  
paper. After disposing of this preliminary mat-  
ter, Mr. L. proceeded to the main subject before  
the Committee of the Whole, upon which he  
spoke as follows:

The member from Pennsylvania, (said Mr.  
Lincoln) has insisted that the tendency of my  
remarks was to justify the purchase of extrava-  
gant articles of furniture for the President's  
house. I repeat that I attempted no such jus-  
tification, for I had neither seen many of the ex-  
ceptionable articles nor uttered any such words.  
The argument, so far as it went, was against  
that false standard of economy which measures  
the value of a thing by its cost, and decides upon  
its fitness with no reference whatever to the  
place or occasion for its use. The selection of  
furniture for such an establishment is matter of  
taste, about which minds may well differ; and I  
said that while some would consider as most ap-  
propriate the rich and showy, others would pre-  
fer the plain and simple in fashion, but that, for  
a mansion so spacious and so magnificent as that  
which the nation had provided for the residence  
of the Chief Magistrate, the furniture, so far as  
I had seen, was neither too good nor too abundant.  
In this, I am not aware that I alone among the  
Whigs, although I may not indeed be so happy  
as to meet the approving voice of all. But does  
such a difference imply dereliction of principle  
on my part? The member suggests that my man-  
ner of life and habits of thinking may have in-  
duced a taste for articles of extravagance. What  
does he know of my habits of life? Sir, I can  
tell him they have been as honorably laborious,  
and as plainly republican, at least, as his own.  
Be it from necessity or choice, I am in no wise  
ignorant of those duties and offices which be-  
come the humblest station. I have been taught  
to toil as faithfully, and to direct my thoughts as  
uprightly, as the least proud one here. One les-  
son more I learned, that, in reference to the  
conduct of others, the tongue is an unruly or-  
gan, which an evil spirit may indulge, but which  
candor and a love of truth should at all times  
restrain.

Mr. Chairman, it can only be necessary to re-  
view the remarks of the member to show the ab-  
surdity of their intended application. While he  
condemns the extravagance of the member, he is  
insistent in respect to the appropriations through  
which it was procured. These appropriations are  
the grants of legislation by the Representatives  
of the people. Whose was the work of constructing  
the costly mansion, and to what end was it reared?  
More than forty years have now elapsed since  
the building was erected, at the charge of more  
than half a million of dollars to the nation, and  
the manner in which it is now used, has been  
occupied in the manner in which it is now used,  
Congress, through all this intervening period,  
have voted the sums for furnishing the house, as  
they had previously done for its construction.  
If it were intended that the occupant should  
himself provide the furniture, wherefore these  
grants? They commenced before the house was  
first taken possession of by the elder Adams,  
and the occupant means for his proper suc-  
cession voluntarily anticipated upon every suc-  
cession to the Presidency. Besides, the spacious  
halls and lofty ceilings of such a mansion require  
much which would be suited to no other resi-  
dence. The reasonableness of compelling a  
President elect to an outlay exceeding his an-  
nual salary in the purchase of furniture for a  
house, the occupancy of which he has not the  
election to refuse, and the tenancy of which, at  
the expiration of every four years, is at the dis-  
posal of the popular voice, with the certainty of  
the sacrifice upon the cost of the property in the  
attempt to dispose of it for any other place or  
use, cannot gravely be contended for. The  
credit of the country itself would suffer by such  
an arrangement; for either the officer, by the ab-  
sorption of his salary in the purchase of suitable  
and sufficient furniture for the house, would be  
deprived of the appointed means for his proper  
support in the office, or, by the neglect of such  
provision, would exhibit to the world, in his  
public station, the discreditable contrast of mag-  
nificent apartments meanly destitute or scantily  
furnished with whatever was appropriate to their  
occupation. It is a great mistake to suppose  
that these accommodations are for the personal  
relief, or to the private advantage of the Presi-  
dent. It is made by the appropriation of the  
public money, and the receipt of the public money  
of his salary, emphatically the host of the na-  
tion. His guests are the guests of the people.  
The Executive mansion is the place of their re-  
ception. This house of the people is the fitting  
position in which, in the person of their Chief  
Magistrate, they receive from the representa-  
tives of other people the homage due to the  
sovereignty of this great Republic. Here am-  
bassadors and ministers, the accredited mes-  
sengers from the princes and potentates, the  
enlightened and most refined of the kingdoms  
of the earth, are received and entertained in the  
name of the hospitality of the nation! And here,  
too, the courtesies of official station are ex-  
changed between the high functionaries of the  
Government, and extended to all classes of the  
citizens. The house, it is well known, is open  
to all, and is daily visited by many. Is it too  
much, then, that the place and its appendages  
are beyond the requirements of private station?  
I venture the assertion, that so far as the per-  
sonal interest of the President is concerned, (I  
speak not of the present incumbent, but of whomever  
has been or may be in the office,) it would be  
preferable, far preferable, to him, to occupy,  
at his own cost, a smaller and more humble  
dwelling, than to submit to the inconveniences  
and heavy exactions which his required residence  
in the Executive mansion necessarily imposes.  
Sure I am that, in a pecuniary point of view, it  
would be much better for any incumbent in the  
office to receive ten thousand dollars, and fur-  
nish his own habitation, than with twenty-five  
thousand to maintain the style of living and  
public hospitality which every President in  
succession has deemed but in conformity with  
the design, as well as the liberality of present  
provisions.

But the member complains of it as a monstrous

abuse, that the President of the United States,  
in addition to his salary, and the use of a fur-  
nished house, should have the grounds about the  
latter kept in order at the public expense. He  
says the President ought to furnish his own  
house and employ his own gardener, as his salary  
is amply sufficient. I have only to add to what  
I have before said on this subject, that such has  
not been the judgment or the pleasure of the  
people. For forty years, their Representatives,  
sitting in these halls, without division in senti-  
ment or vote, have provided the house, supplied  
the furniture, directed the enclosure and im-  
provement of the grounds, and required their  
occupation by the Chief Magistrate. The salary  
may be sufficient for the office. On this point  
I take no issue with the member. So may the  
per diem of eight dollars be ample compensation  
for a Representative in Congress. But does the  
scrupulous member receive nothing more? I  
demand of him to say if eight dollars a day is  
not abundant recompense for the value of his  
labors here; and yet does he keep his hands  
clean from all the perquisites of place? Has he  
no Government stationery in his room? no Con-  
gressional penknife of costly extravagance at this  
very moment in his pocket? Has he never  
ordered to his lodgings the beautiful "embossed  
and laced edge note paper," and "fancy sealing  
wax," for the use of any of his family, or re-  
ceived to his own use a distributive share of the  
"spoils," in costly editions of books printed at  
the expense of the Treasury? Sir, let me not be  
misunderstood. I do not condemn him in this,  
for the legislation of the House allows it. But  
[say he receives these things by a more question-  
able authority than does the President of the  
United States the accommodations which are the  
burden of his complaint. When, therefore, the  
member goes to his constituents and to mine  
with the objections that the Chief Magistrate of  
the nation is (in his most courteous language)  
robbing and cheating the people, and that, under  
an appropriation of Congress, the use of a  
furnished house and the care of a garden, in  
addition to his salary, let him, at the same time,  
honestly admit, that to his own pay he adds, at  
the public charge, perquisites of considerable  
value, and which a colleague of his, (Mr. Petri-  
kin) on another occasion, pronounced, although  
I think by gross exaggeration, equal in amount  
to the salary of the President. Sir, the President  
is to be justified in the use of his furnished lodgings  
than the member in the enjoyment of his perqui-  
sites; for the latter may be refused, while the  
former, consistently with the existing arrange-  
ments of the Government, cannot be declined.

I regret, Mr. Chairman, that it is necessary  
for me to pursue this ungrateful subject further.  
I fear, in doing it, I shall exhaust the patience of  
the Committee. But the member cavils with me  
for sustaining the appropriation for the salary of  
the gardener at the President's Square. In my  
remarks, on a former day, to which he excepts,  
I said that this had been a usual appropriation  
for many years, and that I saw no new reason  
at this time, for its discontinuance. I have now  
in my hand a certificate from the Commissioner  
of the Public Buildings, showing that the gardener,  
the very same individual, with the same charac-  
ter of service, and at the same rate of compen-  
sation, has been in the employ of the Govern-  
ment for the continuous period of fifteen years,  
having been first engaged in 1825. I will read  
the certificate here, as notice that I shall offer it  
on the trial of the issue between the member and  
myself before my constituents:

"Office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

"It appears from the books of this office that  
John Osley was appointed gardener at the Presi-  
dent's Square on the 1st of August, 1825, at a  
regular salary of four hundred and fifty dol-  
lars per annum for his services. He has received  
that salary quarterly, up to the 31st Decem-  
ber, 1839, and is at this time the gardener at the  
President's Square.

"W. NOLAND."

In respect to the grounds about the President's  
house, they, in common with those around the  
Capitol, are at a time when it has been pub-  
licly said, and is now being said, that they have  
been laid out and ornamented at the public charge  
and if not now cared for will soon become a  
neglected and unsightly waste. The President  
has no motive to the expense of their improve-  
ment. Like the spacious walks and cultivated  
borders of the beautiful enclosure within which  
we are here situated, they are for the enjoyment  
of the people, and in the frequent use of which  
they are used, it is daily seen how little they are  
regarded as private. They are, indeed, accessi-  
ble to all, and I would recommend to the mem-  
ber himself, at some pleasant eventide, to re-  
pair to this quiet retreat, and indulge in the  
meditation to which it invites.

Again: It is made a heinous offense in me, that,  
in addition to all which is now within and about  
the President's house, I have been guilty of the  
crime of having laid out and ornamented at the  
public charge and if not now cared for will soon  
become a neglected and unsightly waste. The  
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his own views of subservience to the customs of  
Europe, the indignant expression of reproach which  
he would hear from those to whom he should of-  
fer such an excuse for any want they might wit-  
ness, would bring conviction to his mind that  
this was not the country of princes. What!  
magnify the Whig, and propose a conformity to the  
fashions of a foreign country, and condemn that  
which respect for a republican people demands?  
Sir, I repeat, this is a poor concern to be made  
the occasion of so much clamor. It hardly be-  
comes the member, for such cause, to read homi-  
lisms upon political consistency to others. The  
inducement to his gratuitous labors may be  
found in the narrowness of his own views, rather  
than in a default of fidelity elsewhere. I mis-  
takes a small matter of mere business expedi-  
ency for a great question of principle. Mr.  
Chairman, lest, from the vehemence of his de-  
nunciation, any should be led to suppose an aban-  
donment of party by me, I will even volun-  
tarily confess of faith; and I here profess,  
that if I had never seen the Executive mansion;  
that if I am as much to be confided in for sto-  
ry, fast opposition to the present Administration as  
though, like the member, I had the new born zeal  
of a convert from Jacksonism! Sir, I am as  
thoroughly opposed to Mr. Van Buren as the  
member was devoted, at one time, to his "illu-  
strious predecessor!" I regard the policy and  
measures of the Administration as hostile  
to the best interests of the country; and as  
destructive of the prosperity of the people, and  
such, from the first, I have been their uncon-  
promising opponent, and to the utmost of my  
power shall continue to resist them. But in this  
I have not, nor shall I demean myself, by indulg-  
ing in hard names and coarse invectives against  
the high officers of Government.

Mr. Chairman, I might now rest. It is not my  
intention to enter into any defence of the prop-  
riety of the particular appropriations which, from  
time to time, have been made for the accom-  
modation of the Chief Magistrate of the nation.  
Much less would I attempt a vindication of the  
prodigal expenditures of the present Adminis-  
tration. They have been extravagant and  
wasteful enough, in all conscience, and furnish  
an exhaustless theme for the severest animadver-  
sion. When I had the honor of addressing the  
Committee, on a former day, I distinctly pre-  
sented, in connection with the subject now under  
discussion, some of the most crying abuses in  
the construction of the public edifices in this  
city, the deceptive estimates, and irresponsible  
profligate management of those who had direc-  
tion of the work, and, as I deemed, the wanton  
and lawless diversion of funds by the Executive,  
from other and more important objects, to their  
capricious and unimportant projects. I take no  
occasion I shall be as prompt as another to  
take to task the Administration for any and all  
other of their misdoings.

There was one remark of the member from  
Pennsylvania made and dwelt upon with ap-  
parent complacency, so extraordinary in itself, (I  
was about to say, so atrocious, to my mind, in the  
only application which can possibly be given to  
it,) that I cannot permit myself to pass it un-  
noticed. It shall be as prompt as another to  
take to task the Administration for any and all  
other of their misdoings.

By a law of the 2d of March, 1797, just pre-  
vious to the commencement of the administra-  
tion of the elder Adams, Congress made the fol-  
lowing appropriation:

"For the purchase of old furniture, and so much  
in addition thereto, as the President may judge  
necessary, not exceeding \$14,000."

During the administration of Mr. Jefferson,  
the appropriations amounted to \$29,000.

In that of Mr. Madison to \$38,000.

It was in this period that the house was sack-  
ed by the British upon their incursion into Wash-  
ington during the war, and the furniture, and the  
carpets, and the tapestries, and the hangings, and  
the ornaments, and the decorations, and the  
furnishings, and the appointments, and the  
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FOR PRESIDENT,  
**MARTIN VAN BUREN.**  
 FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**RICHARD M. JOHNSON.**

## FOR ELECTORS.

1 JOHN L. MURRAY, of Calloway,  
 2 CORNELIUS BURNETT, of Henderson,  
 3 JOHNSON J. COCKERILLE, of Allen,  
 4 ANDREW J. JAMES, of Pulaski,  
 5 THOMAS P. MOORE, of Mercer,  
 6 MARTIN HARDIN, late of Hardin,  
 7 JOHN ROWAN, Jr., of Nelson,  
 8 DAVID MERIWETHER, of Jefferson,  
 9 DANIEL GARRARD, of Clay,  
 10 MATTHEWS FLOURNOY, of Fayette,  
 11 THOMAS MARSHALL, of Lewis,  
 12 PETER LASHBROOK, of Mason,  
 13 JOHN W. TIBBATT, of Campbell.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,  
 NATHAN GAITHER, of Adair,  
 THOS. M. HICKEY, of Fayette.

**A Mistake.**—We fell into an error last week in stating the vote in this State, and in calculating that the democratic vote was below that of 1836—we are now satisfied that it is much larger than it was, and that such is also the case with the whig vote. The total number polled this year will, it is believed, show an increase of more than 10,000 over the poll of 1836.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**—In nine counties in this State the whigs claim a gain of five members of the Legislature, while the democratic gain in the popular vote in the same counties is 574. It will be a curious result if a democratic Governor should be elected, and yet the whigs have a majority of the Legislature.

The Shelby News of the 14th says, the "Hon. W. J. Graves, in his address in this place on Monday last, announced his determination not to be a candidate for re-election to Congress." Mr. Graves had doubtless ascertained during his last canvass that the whigs would not again support him, and he has yielded to necessity to avoid the shame of a defeat.

## MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

On our first page we give Mr. Lincoln's Speech, as written out by himself and published in the National Intelligencer. Some inaccuracies in the speech reported by the Globe have been seized upon by the opposition, and occasion taken from thence to discredit the whole, but what evil can be raised against the present speech, written out by its author and published in the leading whig press of the Union. What, after reading it, must be the opinion of every impartial man of Ogle's claim to veracity, to say nothing of fair dealing. He was well aware that the greater portion of the furniture in the presidential mansion was purchased before Mr. Van Buren's election, yet he parades the whole before the public eye as proof of his great extravagance and wasteful expenditure. Ogle knew that the gilt knives and forks, spoons, plate, &c., were purchased by Mr. Monroe—that the President found them in the White House—that they were public property, and that he had no right to put them out of the house—yet he has not hesitated to display them as a portion of Mr. Van Buren's extravagance. The honorable gentleman knew that the appropriations during the present administration for furnishing the President's house have not been beyond the usual amount, and even much less than during several other administrations—still he harps upon the charge of extravagance.

He has not only done all this, but he has had the meanness to parade in his speech bills for hemming towels, dishcloths, &c., and to insinuate that the President should pay for such things out of his salary, knowing that every article of furniture in the house was public property, and that the President must leave it all there at the expiration of his term of service.

This Mr. Ogle got into Congress as an anti-mason, and that our readers may have some idea of the character of the man, we will state, that he forged his brother's name to a tissue of slanders against the masons; sued the editor of a paper for a libel who had charged him with the fact; attempted, upon the trial, to prove his brother insane, and recovered FIFTY CENTS damages upon a trial of the case. He had thus rendered himself infamous before he got into Congress, and was there selected as a fit tool to do the dirty work of the whig party.

So contemptible does his speech appear, even in the eyes of the whigs, that many of the editors of that party have declined publishing it, and speak of Mr. Ogle in the style he deserves.

Mr. Lincoln gives the reason why the furnishing of the Presidential mansion is so expensive—it arises from its great extent, and the necessity of furnishing it in a corresponding style. He shows that it has always been thus furnished, and that if any one should be censured, it is not the President, but those who built the house, and appropriated the money to furnish it.

No candid man, after reading Mr. L.'s speech, can believe that the President is blamable—or, indeed, that censure can justly attach any where. The house and the

furniture are only such as are fitting for the residence of the Chief Magistrate—such as every President has had, and which, even the whigs would not change, if they had the power.

## LANCASTER CONVENTION.

We are indebted to the Pennsylvanian for the following account of the great Democratic Convention, held at Lancaster on the 5th inst. Some of the papers say the number was 40,000, but there can be no doubt that at least 25,000 were present, as it is the lowest estimate we have seen. The democracy of the "Key Stone" are fully aroused and ready for action—the enthusiasm of the party was never higher, and the majority for Van Buren and Johnson will not be less than 10,000 or 15,000.

"The democracy of Pennsylvania assembled in Convention on Wednesday last at Lancaster, in numbers unparalleled in the political history of the State. A number estimated at not less than 25,000, from every quarter of the commonwealth, met together for the purpose of again manifesting their attachment to the cause of democracy, and proving that Pennsylvania, in the approaching contest, will not desert her ancient faith; but that as the leader in the Presidential contest, her sister states may safely rely upon her unchangeable democracy. It is impossible to give an adequate description of the enthusiasm manifested by the vast assemblage.

"At ten o'clock in the morning, a committee consisting of one from each county, of which Gen. John Davis, of Bucks, was chairman, assembled for the purpose of choosing officers for the Convention.

"At 12 o'clock, a procession was formed, in Orange street, the right resting on Char lotte, and took up their line of march to Bethelstown, which had been selected as the place for the organization of the Convention. Never was there a more imposing display than that exhibited by the procession. Bands of music were disposed throughout the line, and banners, to the number of about 160, were borne by the different delegations. At every point along the line, the procession was met by the enthusiastic cheers of the citizens, and from almost every window, the youth and beauty of Lancaster bestowed their smiles, and welcomed by their waving handkerchiefs the immense concourse. The procession extended several miles in length, in platoons eight deep. Nothing at all approaching it in numbers has been seen in Pennsylvania, since the memorable visit of Lafayette.

"On arriving at Bethelstown, at 3 o'clock, the chairman of the committee, Gen. Davis, announced that the Hon. James Buchanan, had been unanimously selected for President, and announced a Vice President and Secretary from each county. On taking his seat as President, Mr. Buchanan, in a brief and eloquent speech, returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

"The Hon. George Mifflin Dallas then addressed the Convention in a strain of eloquence which elicited enthusiastic applause. James M. Buchanan, Esq., of Baltimore, and Col. Page followed Mr. Dallas, and were listened to with most earnest attention, by the delighted audience.

"The resolutions, prepared by a committee of one from each county, were offered by Col. James Madison Porter, of Northampton, and unanimously adopted. A committee consisting of one from each county was appointed to prepare an address to the people of Pennsylvania.

"At 7 o'clock the Convention took a recess for one hour, and at 8 again assembled in the Market place in the city of Lancaster. The meeting was addressed at this place with great eloquence and ability, by the Hon. James Buchanan, Charles Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia county, Hon. George M. Keim, of Berks, Mr. Van Amringe of Allegheny, and Messrs. Frazor and Forney of Lancaster. Notwithstanding the members of the Convention had been in procession, or standing and participating in the proceedings, for the entire day, such was the spirit that animated them that it was 12 o'clock before the Convention adjourned.

"The immense number present rendered it impossible for the Hotel keepers to furnish accommodations, and private houses were generally thrown open for their accommodation, and beds were brought into the city from the neighboring farm houses. The citizens of Lancaster were exceedingly attentive to the comfort and convenience of the members of the convention, and their kindness will long be remembered."

LEXINGTON, Ky. July 13, 1840.

MR. D. BRADFORD:

You may recollect, that about 18 months ago, I purchased from you a bottle of Gellick's Matchless Sanative, for the purpose of administering it to my daughter, Sarah Ann, whose situation led me to believe that she was rapidly approaching her grave by consumption; and I resorted to this medicine, as the last means of saving her life. I am happy to state to you, (and which I deem it a duty to others who may be suffering under

similar complaints,) that before she had taken the contents of that one bottle, she was completely restored, and has continued in perfect health ever since, and I attribute her restoration to the Sanative.

Yours, &c.

LEONARD TAYLOR.

From the New Orleans Picayune July 27th.  
**THE ELECTION—THE RESULT.**

A last we have complete returns of our State election, and, although the returns are not all official, we think they will be found correct. We republish the result in the first and second congressional districts with the view of showing the position of parties in the State.

## CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT.

	1840.	1838.
PARISHERS.	White. Leonard.	White. Slidell.
Orleans,	1793 674	1852 1232
St Bernard,	72 211	137 147
Jefferson,	272 87	300 25
Plaquemine,	10 258	56 118
St Charles,	18 46	26 54
St John Baptist,	136 92	104 117
St James,	46 8 19	243 100
Ascension,	237 186	104 194
Assumption,	428 182	126 284
Lafourche Int'r.	280 22	191 115
Terre Bonne,	145 7	214 56

3799 1764 3351 2442  
 White's majority 2035.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

	Dawson (L.)	Morgan (W.)
St Tammany,	116	186
Livingston,	141	130
St Helena,	297	164
Washington,	136	148
East Baton Rouge,	279	408
West Baton Rouge,	73	165
East Feliciana,	406	337
West Feliciana,	281	180
Iberville,	168	185
Point Coupee,	106	117

1933 1920  
 Dawson's majority 13.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

	Moore (W.)	Winn (L.)
St Landry & Calcasieu	535	330
St Mary,	314	86
St Martin,	361	69
Rapides,	355	398
Lafayette,	288	301
Avoyelles,	155	276
Catahoula,	000	108 maj.
Carroll,	54	122
Concordia,	212	75
Madison,	113	117
Ouachita,	196	145
Union,	000	101 "
Natchitoches,	289	483
Caldwell,	35	111
Caddo,	000	8 "
Claiborne,	000	143 "

2907 2874  
 Moore's majority 33.

The New Orleans Sun of the same date says:

We hope our friends at a distance will not suffer themselves to be deceived by the Federal papers in this city, into a belief that the Federalists will carry this city by the same majority in November as they did in July. The Federalists here know themselves that such a result is altogether impossible. The causes which operated against the party in July will not exist in November. The people will not be called upon to decide between Federalists and shufflers, but the great question of a National Bank or the Constitutional Treasury, will be laid before them for their choice; how that choice will be made it is an easy matter to decide.

Our party was beaten in July, because the candidates we selected refused to come out in favor of the extension of the right of suffrage, and amendments of the Constitution; had they come out boldly for these fundamental questions not even the power of our sixteen united banks could have carried the city by more than one hundred votes. We can assure our Democratic friends in other States that by the November election, we shall be well organized in the city, and that we shall at least give a vote equal to the Federalists; this, of course, as the Democratic strength is great in the country, will make the State safe for Van Buren.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

## ILLINOIS.

The St. Louis Argus of the 11th instant says: A friend just from Illinois tells us that the returns received are sufficient to indicate that the Democratic majority in the State will rise to near 6,000!! Huzza for Illinois!!!

We have a handbill from Illinois which states that there will be a Democratic majority of about 24 on joint ballot in the Legislature, and that the majority for Van Buren and Johnson will exceed FIVE THOUSAND.

The following extracts are from the Chicago Democrat of the 10th inst:

Up to the last mail, though the Whigs conceded to the Democracy a large majority in the Senate and popular vote, they claimed a sufficient majority in the House to give them a majority on joint ballot, and were boasting of their determination to elect a Whig U. S. Senator, and a Whig Judge for this Circuit, and also to turn out of office every person, however paltry it might be, who did not support the Canal, alias Whig ticket, at the recent election. But how suddenly are their hopes blasted! The last mail assures us that the House is ours also. Out of 67 members elected, we have 37, and the counties to be heard from cannot take a majority in the house from us. They stood last year 11 Democrats to 13 Whigs. And are expected to do better this year.

The election of only eight Democratic Senators is wanting to give the Democrats a majority. And the following elections are ascertained for a certainty.

COOK—John Pearson,  
 MACOMB—John Harris,  
 SHELBY—William Williamson,  
 FULTON—David Markley,

McLEAN—John Moore,  
 MADISON, ST. CLAIR and MONROE—Jas. A. James,  
 ST. CLAIR—Adam W. Snyder,  
 ADAMS—James H. Ralston,  
 GREEN—John Allen,  
 FAYETTE and EFFINGHAM—Aikens E. Vans.

The districts remaining to be heard from are Randolph, Lawrence, White, Wabash, and Jackson; all now represented by whigs, except the latter, where Mr. Parish was a candidate, with every prospect of re-election. As Lawrence county gave a large majority for the Democratic Representatives, there is no question but Mr. Houston, Democrat, is elected; which will make 24 Democrats out of the whole body of 40 Senators.

For the last four years, every measure the least Democratic in its tendency, and involving reform in however necessary manner, which has passed the popular branch of our Legislature, has been vetoed by a corrupt, mercenary and aristocratic Senate. In fact, its main study seems to have been how it could extort the most from the public for the benefit of the banks. Besides, where the tenure of any office has been undefined, this body has sanctioned the doctrine of *once in office always in office*. But the people have now risen in their might and the Bastille is no more.

From the Ohio Statesman.

## GREAT &amp; OVERWHELMING MEETING OF THE PEOPLE.

The rush of the yeomanry of Franklin and the adjoining counties, on Saturday last, (for we can call it nothing but a rush,) to meet and hear the old soldier, RICHARD M. JOHNSON, to bid him welcome among us—and also to meet and warmly greet our talented Buckeye Governor, WILSON SHANNON, and the great orator, and revered and distinguished Senator, ALLEN, the young, gifted and able statesman of the west—was one of the most cheering gatherings of a free people, and the most rapacious and enthusiastic assemblages of the unshaken Democracy of the centre of Ohio, ever convened here; and fully equal to any popular burst of the public feeling, we ever witnessed in any part of the Union.

In the ecstasy of our feelings, we were led to exclaim, what an evidence of the popular will—what a rebuke to the malignant spirit of opposition, now pervading the country, have we here.

The distinguished guests were escorted into the city by the thousands of freemen, on horseback, on foot, and in carriages, composed of the laboring interests of the country around us, who met Col. Johnson, the Governor, and Senator Allen, at Stewart's Grove, about a mile from the city, on the Chillicothe road. The procession was between one and two miles in length. The military of the city, the 1st and 2d companies of German Artillerists, made a fine display, and the juvenile little band of City Lancers, who appeared on the occasion, elicited high encomiums from all quarters.

The people, that is, the Republican portion of them, all turned out on the occasion. The procession was placed under the direction of Major Sanderson, Marshal of the Day, whose fine appearance, and great military skill, are so well known and appreciated in this country. Arrived at the American Hotel, opposite the State House, the military came to order in open line, through which Col. Johnson, Gov. Shannon and Col. Allen, assisted by Auditor Brough and Maj. Morgan, approached the front steps of the Hotel, where the *real Hero of the Thames* was received on the occasion by J. A. Bryan, Esq. of this city, who addressed him in the following beautiful and feeling manner: COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON:

We bid you welcome to our town and county—to the capital of a State, whose suffering frontier you have defended, and whose people your patriot arm has shielded in the hour of peril. It is a welcome that flows warmly from the hearts of the thousands of freemen who now surround you—a welcome that mocks no empty pageantry here, but one that attests the best feelings of our nature for the sacrifices of a patriot and a philanthropist, whose deeds of valor will ever stand a halcyon light upon the bright page of our country's history.

You have lived down the malice of the envious few who once wantonly assailed you, and the rancorous spirit of political envy that sought to rob you of the glory of a triumph whose brilliancy would have given lustre to the brightest laurel that ever gleamed upon the conqueror's helmet in any age of the world, has been exchanged for a nobler inspiration, the spontaneous burst of a nation's gratitude.

From one end of the continent to the other, amid the contending elements of that fierce political strife now raging through the land—while the popular excitement is found at the very zenith of its fury, and the spirit of party madness has blunted the natural impulses of thousands, it is our pride as American freemen, to reflect that you have been greeted, every where, as the nation's guest, the man whom the nation delights to honor. If that fell spirit of party rivalry can be thus quelled by a just sense of your merits and worth—if the bitter feeling of political opposition is thus easily disarmed of its disposition to undervalue the services you have rendered the cause of liberty—if your deeds of war in the field of blood can thus stifle the venomous spirit of your political opponents, and induce them to offer compliments where once were curses—if those whose political creed and principles your whole life has been so directly and distinctly opposed, thus throw down their arms to offer you the cheering smile of welcome among them—how much more ardent, devoted and enthusiastic, should the greetings of that party and of those friends be, in the free outpouring of their confidence and regard, in whose ranks and by whose side you have stood, as an old scar-worn veteran in the great political struggles of the last forty years.

Welcome, then, sir, to the scenes of your early suffering—to the hospitalities of a people who will ever cherish the memory of your toils and your dangers upon that tented field whence were borne the numerous wounds you received from the fire of the ambushed foe.

Standing now within sight of the very ground, upon yonder bank of the Scioto, where you once languished from the wounds you received in the last great contest for freedom—in that almost fatal hour when the angel of death, with threatenings in his quiver, hovered around your head, but when, for some great end, you were left to rise to the first honors of your grateful country, to unite the qualities of the statesman with the prowess of the soldier—we can truly, sir, offer you the salutations due to your exalted worth—that ardent, that warm-hearted welcome, to which all around us must respond—a welcome to the homes and the firesides of those you defended—to the friendly congratulations of those who know how to appreciate your services, and how to honor one of their country's greatest deliverers, and most deserving benefactors.

To which Colonel Johnson thus happily responded:

For this kind reception, this generous expression of the confidence and favor of the people in this delightful region, I feel indeed truly grateful. I am quite happy, sir, thus to meet my friends on this occasion, to take those by the hand with whom I have so long stood connected in the kindest friendships, and the most close and endearing associations. I am no stranger to this ground—I was on this soil before a single house or hamlet adorned your beautiful city. You know full well, sir, upon what errand I was engaged. It was at an hour when deep disaster prevailed throughout the land—when the desolations of war were preying with unsparing hand upon the defenceless frontiers of Ohio. It was when the wild savage of the wilderness had come from his ambush to burn your towns and butcher your people. I done no more then, sir, than my duty demanded in coming to the rescue, and doing what my feeble arm would allow me to do in defence of such a people. They were at the mercy of the Government for protection. I was then a member of Congress, and having voted for the war, and been among the most zealous and ardent in urging an immediate redress of the insults and injuries to which we had too long submitted, felt that duty called me to my country's standard. I could not stand indifferent to the dangers and hazards to which so many of our innocent countrymen were then exposed. I lived then, as I do now, nearly upon the borders of your own State, on the other side of the Ohio, and within the sound of your cries for help. The sufferings and dangers of Ohio were felt to be those of my own native Kentucky—and if I ever, in any manner, or by any hardships or trials, have been the instrument, in the hands of a kind Providence, in protecting and defending any of my old, ancient friends in this now great and flourishing state of the West—if any of my then companions in arms are now present, or the sons or descendants of those dear associates of my early trials are here this day, to them, one and all, I say, if I have ever done any thing for them, or for their dear families or kindred, either in war or in peace, any where or upon any occasion, let them place it entirely to the calls of duty in the service of my dearly beloved country, for which I make no claim but that which your generous reception this day has most amply repaid. My compensation, sir, for any sacrifices endured for a people who are all of them, as I trust, my personal, if not my political friends, is to be found in the conscientious feeling of having done my duty, and no more than my duty, to my suffering, bleeding country.

Your brave Ohio Militia (and, surely, no country in the world could ever boast a more patriotic or invincible band of soldiers than Ohio embraces) was then upon your northern borders, upon the Lakes, and in Canada, in every spot where danger threatened or duty called. To them I was indebted for every attention, for every kindly aid which a humble volunteer like myself could desire, to repel an invader, or protect the defenceless. Your kind address has freshened my recollection of the disaster and storms of those times, and I take this occasion, perhaps the last in my life, to offer them the gratitude of one whose bosom will ever vibrate with the memory of their services and their virtues. I thank you, sincerely thank you, for this very flattering reception, and for the generous and friendly manner in which it has been conveyed to me. It comes from one with whom I have been long intimately acquainted, an early, tried and intimate friend, whose former attentions and kindness I can never forget, and for whose future happiness and prosperity, as well as all those whom you represent and in behalf of whom you speak, it will ever be my fervent prayer may be continued.

With my best wishes for your continued success, I make this feeble offering of my sincere and grateful thanks for the flattering testimonial of kindness and regard with which you have this day honored me. It will go with me through life as a memorial worthy of my remembrance forever.

After an hour's interval, for a free interchange of friendly greetings and salutations at the American, the order of procession was resumed, when it moved to a beautiful grove on the east bank of the Scioto, where the Colonel and the other guests of the occasion, headed by the venerable President of the day, Wm. Ballard, Esq., a Revolutionary soldier of upwards of 90 years of age, accompanied by the Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the day, took the stations prepared for them by the Committee of Arrangements, on a platform erected for their accommodation. Col. Johnson was handsomely introduced to the meeting by John Brough, Esq. Auditor of State, when he arose, evidently moved and affected by the rapturous feeling with which his presence was cheered and greeted by the many thousands around him. He enchanted the attention of the audience for about an hour. Every eye rested upon the old hero, and every sentence he uttered sank deep in the minds of the people, who knew his history in the sanguinary conflicts in which he had been engaged, and who were ready to shout "honor and gratitude" to the gallant war-

rior who had shielded his countrymen from death and danger in one of the mightiest struggles ever known in the annals of American bravery.

No man was ever more enthusiastically cheered—no man more warmly welcomed. It seemed as if every friend around him was eager in being the first to take him by the hand. This intensity of feeling was no doubt greatly heightened by the reflection, that, before them stood the identical individual who, in the war of 1813, had marched over the very soil he then occupied, with his brave companions in arms, to meet Tecumseh and his ferocious band in their own chosen ambush, within the smoke of their own camp, and within the circle of their own council fire. The result of that great event is before the country and the world. Col. Johnson sat down amid the deafening cheers of the animated multitude around him, and Gov. Shannon, who was introduced to the audience in like manner, for about two hours occupied the attention of the people. He dwelt long and eloquently upon the actual condition of the times—the efforts of the aristocracy to create a panic through the combined frauds of the Banks, and the jacket-pocket arguments used to rally up the jealousies, and to excite the prejudices of the people. He made a very happy reference to the wily intrigues, grovelling tricks and secret management of our adversaries to gain power at the expense of truth and fair dealing. When Governor Shannon concluded, the voice of the great assembly fully attested the high estimation in which he is held by his fellow-countrymen, and fairly told that the popular opinion, now rolling forward with such resistless fury in his favor, will nobly, honorably sustain him in the coming struggle.

Col. Allen was then, in a similar manner, made known to the people. He came forward, and, for three long hours, a standing, weary auditory, who had then, (from half past 12 at noon, to 3 P. M.) been upon their feet, seemed neither impatient or tired. Every countenance seemed peculiarly lighted up with animated smiles, and the cheers and applause were loud and long. The speech of Col. Allen was one of the most entrapping specimens of real eloquence and sarcasm, of wit and repartee, to which we have ever listened. During much of the time, so deep, intense and unbroken was the silence of the scene, amid the natural tumult which might be expected among such a mixed population of more than 6,000 freemen, that one could almost have heard a pin fall upon the ground. And when this splendid orator came to touch upon the history of the battle of the Thames, and to point to the veteran hero then by his side, who breasted himself to the storms of that day, and whose body yet bore some of the balls sped from the fire of the savage foe in that mighty conflict, many a furrowed cheek was moistened with that deep effusion, that pure symbol of nature which sometimes attests the intensity of the feelings of the heart for the sufferings of our fellow men. Many of the incidents of that great battle will stand unrivalled in the history of American heroism; and the name of the patriot Johnson will go down to posterity, marked with as undying a laurel as ever yet bloomed around the head of a fallen hero.

Col. Allen spoke until near sunset, and yet, all were pleased to listen—all were peculiarly and agreeably entertained, and evinced the feeling with which they were inspired by frequent bursts of applause. When he concluded, one voice, "in rapturous chorus rung," to attest that all were grateful for such an opportunity for information and instruction as the interesting occasion had afforded. Its memory will live long among us, and we trust be productive of lasting good to our State and country. Let such meetings be held throughout Ohio, and the days of federal boasting and fraud will surely be numbered.

## MR. VAN BUREN.

The Democratic party, having a distinct set of principles to engage its affections, is little given to the worship of men. It is right for it, however, to indulge a just pride in the worth of its distinguished members. For this reason, it rejoices at this time, in the growing favor with which the remarkable person to whom it has entrusted the chief magistracy of the Union, is received at the hands of the people, and the glowing tributes paid to his long life of virtuous and patriotic endeavor.

There is much instruction in the career and character of Mr. Van Buren. From the humblest walks of life, he has passed successively through every gradation of political distinction, to the highest rank which it is possible for an American citizen to attain. This has been a gradual progress, achieved by no base arts of the demagogue, by no mean subservience to vulgar prejudices, by no adroit deception of the popular intelligence, by no efforts to connect his name with some splendid scheme of partial legislation, but by a course of calm, consistent and honorable labor, by a penetration which no counter sagacity could baffle, by an integrity which no success nor solicitations could corrupt, by an indomitable self-reliance, by a firmness proof against all attacks, and by an uncompromising devotion to the great principles of Democratic freedom.

As it was remarked many years since in this paper, his career has been one of unobtrusive usefulness; not of turbulent ambition. His progress has been that of a steady and even current, marked only by the fertility it spreads around its borders; not that of a torrent which dashes with noise and fury through its sinuous channel, and is traced by the wrecks it heaps upon its banks. Mr. Van Buren has been actuated by the sentiment, How much good can I do?—not, How much applause can I win? He has sought for his reward in the approbation of the judicious, not in the acclamations of the empty. Who traces his life, from first to last, will find that he has ever been the earnest and assiduous, but discreet, temperate and decorous advocate of the true interests of the people. He has been their firm and inflexible friend; on all occasions has maintained their rights with intrepidity; but, satisfied with achieving them, has not demanded an ovation or a triumph.



If you read his speeches, you will find that he has dealt in arguments addressed to the understanding, not in declamation addressed to the passions. He has used persuasion, not invective; he has exerted the wisdom of a Nestor, not spent himself in fume and vapor, like an angry Therpsites.

In early life, laying the foundation of his political faith in the dictates of reason and conscience, he has maintained it with an enviable independence of judgment and noble persistency of purpose. No abuse, and it has been heaped upon him without measure, no opposition, and he has encountered it at every stage of his advance, has deterred him from the timely assertion of his sentiments, or swerved him, for a single moment, from the original rectitude of his intentions. Calumny has only deepened the sincerity of his convictions, while persecution has doubly sanctified his principles. Relying upon the discernment of the people, he has trusted to his fidelity to their cause as his best means of success. While others, with more dazzling abilities, misled by the meteors of false ambition, have wrecked themselves amid wild theories and mad schemes, he has noiselessly followed the path of uprightness and consistency, which is the sure road to ultimate elevation. His prudence, his bitterest enemies confess, and in a single instance, which will be easily remembered, unanimously confided to his discretion a trust as important as was ever committed in this nation to the hands of a single man. Indeed, few persons have enjoyed such grand moral triumphs over their foes. Cast from a foreign mission by a fictitious Senate, the people chose him to conduct the deliberations of the very body which sought to cover him with disgrace. And not content with this, made him the successor of that bold and heroic old man who held the first place in their affections. These were achievements to which the victories of successful Generals furnish few parallels.

We speak thus because, assenting to the greater part of Mr. Van Buren's political creed, we have a high admiration of his character. His accession to the Presidency has justified the hopes of his warmest admirers. He has carried out, unflinchingly, the vital reforms indicated by his precursor in office. If nothing else, the message of the extra session would have won for his Administration unfading honor. It was a bold, great, patriotic step. It committed himself and his party to a set of political doctrines from which there was no retreat. It gave a direction to the legislation of the country, the blessed results of which will be felt in distant years.—N. Y. Eve Post.

#### TWENTY-ONE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The steamship Great Western arrived at New York at ten o'clock on Sunday morning, having made the trip from Bristol in about fourteen days and a half. She left Bristol on the afternoon of the 25th July, and brings advices from London to the evening of the 24th, Liverpool to the morning of the 24th, and Bristol to the 25th.

The English money market was much depressed. American State Stocks, had considerably improved. United States Bank shares sold for \$15 6 on the 24th ult.

For about three weeks before the sailing of the Great Western, the weather had been unfavorable to the harvest, and a general advance in the prices of wheat and flour had been the consequence. Consols and Exchange Bills had for the same reason declined in London, but American state stocks were in improved demand, and considerable sales had been made of them. Pennsylvania were ten per cent. higher than they had been a month previous, being in extensive demand at \$34 84. One million of Illinois six per cent. stock had been negotiated to one house by the Canal Commissioners of that State at \$5.

It is said that the Western has brought out considerable orders for Flour and Wheat.

The price of Cotton remained about the same, market dull.

EDWARD OXFORD, charged with high treason, in attempting to shoot the Queen, was acquitted on the ground of insanity. He will be confined in a Lunatic Asylum.

The civil war in Spain is at an end, Cabrera having entered France. He was arrested by the French authorities soon after passing the frontier. Five thousand Carlist troops accompanied him.

Espartaco had quarrelled with the Queen, and was in disgrace. The Morning Chronicle of the 24th says: "The positive confirmation of the news received on Wednesday, of the rupture between Espartaco and the Queen Regent, had led to some excitement among the holders of Spanish Bonds." The origin of the quarrel was the refusal of Espartaco to sanction the new municipal law.

Lacien Bonaparte, Prince de Camino, a younger brother of Napoleon, died at Viterbe, near Rome, on the 27th June.

The Canada Government Bill having passed both houses of Parliament, received the Royal assent on the 24th ult.

The insurrection in Syria, against the authority of Mehemet Ali, proves to be a serious affair. The Pasha had ordered a fleet of ten sail to the coast.

The difficulties between Egypt and the Pasha were in a train of settlement.

The Commerce says, "It is determined that Prince Augustus, of Saxo Coburg, brother of the Duchess of Nemours, shall marry the Princess Clementine, (daughter of Louis Philippe.) The Prince is one year younger than his intended."

There is no news of importance from Algiers. "The Monteur Parisien, of the 21st, published a despatch from Marshal Vallee, detailing the events of his late expedition, which he represents as having completely succeeded. On this despatch the journals before us make but a few comments.

can procure postage stamps for about half price, as it is an excellent and cheap mode of circulating advertisements, and it is conjectured that very soon large establishments will find it profitable to give away thousands of these advertising envelopes, by which Rowland Hill's postage scheme will be turned into an universal free postage!

Pofessor Esby has been delivering his lectures on the theory of storms at Liverpool, but, if we may judge from the papers, he met with a poor reception.

A REGENCY BILL.—Lord Melbourne, on the 31st ult., announced a message from the Queen, which the Lord Chancellor read to the Peers. "Victoria R. The uncertainty of human life, and a deep sense of duty to my people, render it incumbent on me to recommend to your consideration a contingency that may hereafter take place, and to make such provision as may in any event secure the exercise of the Royal authority. I shall be prepared to concur with you in such measures as may appear best to maintain, unimpaired, the power and dignity of the Throne, and thereby to strengthen those securities that protect the rights and liberties of my people."

The bill was read a first time, and at its second reading on the 20th ult., the Duke of Sussex made a long speech in explanation of the views on the subject. It is confidently expected that the bill will be carried through the two houses without any opposition.

It was ordered that the message be taken into consideration next day. In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell appeared at the bar with the same message, which the Speaker read to the Commons. Lord John Russell said it was intended to introduce a bill into the other House of Parliament, founded on the message which had just been read. On the 16th ult. the Lord Chancellor introduced the Regency Bill into the House of Lords. He explained that the object of it was to provide for the possible contingency of the succession of a minor to the Crown. It is proposed that his Royal Highness Prince Albert shall be sole Regent, with only three restrictions on the exercise of the royal prerogative. These are, that the Royal assent shall not be given to any Act for altering the succession to the throne; for interfering with the uniformity of doctrine and discipline at present existing in the Established Church; or for diminishing the legal privileges of the Church of Scotland.

Lord Stanley's Irish Registration Bill has been postponed till the next session of Parliament.

FRANCE.

The French papers do not furnish us with any news of great importance. The French Chambers were prorogued on the 15th ult. after a session commenced in much trouble, but terminated to the satisfaction of all, except the displaced Ministers and their adherents. The friends of M. Thiers loudly proclaim their admiration of his tact and success in the management of very difficult questions.

Sulphur Question.—In the Chamber of Peers M. Thiers has stated, that the mediation of France between England and Naples had been successful, and on the previous day the differences were finally concluded, and the arrangement received the signatures of the English and Neapolitan Ambassadors. By this arrangement, which is in the form of a new treaty, the sulphur trade is declared free, but a reasonable indemnity has been granted to Aix & Co., the Company previous in the enjoyment of the monopoly. With this Treaty France was well satisfied, and she looked upon the ready acceptance of her mediation by Great Britain as a homage to French good faith and justice.

Journey of Cabrera to Paris.—On the 12th instant, Cabrera arrived at the Hotel Lion d'Or, in Limoges, accompanied by a Spaniard and two individuals of the gendarmerie. The fallen General appeared to be in very bad health, and could not move without being supported by two persons.—It is said that he has received fourteen wounds, some of which are not yet healed. From Limoges, Cabrera set off for Paris, under the custody of a commissaire de police, but in that capital he was not soothed by so kind a reception as at Limoges, for having alighted at the Hotel Saxe, Rue Jacob, he was refused admittance, and had to proceed to the Hotel d'Orleans.

Cabrera was the last of Don Carlos's chiefs, who abandoned his cause. Arivalo, Zaenarias, Marraco, Palacios, Balmaseda, and others, had preceded him to France, or delivered themselves up to the general of the Queen. The latter was followed to Pau by 900 men, most of whom had belonged to the Valencian battalions, which were the terror of Huerto and Castile. Two French companies of the line escorted them into the interior of the country.

Cabrera left Paris on the 16th ult. for the Castle of Ilan, which is to be his residence for some time.

The last of the Carlist chiefs, Tristany, has arrived in France with fifteen hundred men.

SPAIN.

At length, Navarre, Aragon, and all the territory on the right of the Abro, are free from the faction that has for so long distracted them, and the very people in whom it was supposed Don Carlos's claims found the greatest support, are now the most formidable opponents of his party. Without arms, and without the aid of any military force, the Basques and Aragonese have repelled or made prisoners such Carlists as presented themselves in their towns with the hope of deriving succour. This proves beyond doubt, that they fought for themselves, and not for Don Carlos, and that the un molested enjoyment of their ancient institutions is all they care for.

THE EAST.

INSURRECTION IN SYRIA.—Accounts from Syria represent an insurrection against Mehemet Ali of a formidable character. A warlike people lying between Ibrahim Pasha and Egypt have risen in rebellion, and though differing among themselves in many respects, they have combined to shake off a yoke of despotism, the endurance of which was no longer possible.

A BANK WORTH HAVING.—It is a cry often heard in these times, that the banks won't discount. We know a bank whose vault is well stored with the richest treasures, which is open to all who are disposed to apply, and which through all the pressure, has been as ready to discount as in the most prosperous times. Gentle reader! if you are content to quit speculation, and willing simply to make your mark, you can be accommodated. This bank has a perpetual charter, and is known as the Grand Bank of Terra Firma; an entrance may be found on the sunny side of most of our hills.

Its keys, which you must grasp without gloves, are the plough, the spade and the hoe. The only security it requires is industry, endorsed by temperance, and it seldom offers any thing but substantial currency. Those who have made themselves lean by complaining of hard times and the scarcity of money, need only try one experiment, and the sooner they take the responsibility the better. Application should be made early in the season.—Watchtower.

DAGUERROTYPE LIKENESS.—We learn that Mr. Justice E. Moore, of this city, has just effected an important improvement in taking likenesses on the Daguerrotype plan. He has succeeded in discovering a method by which a portrait of the human face may be taken in a single instant of time, as soon, in fact, as the light falls on the original. This is an important fact, especially when it is remembered that the shortest time has hitherto been from one minute and a half to two minutes and a half.—Philadelphia Enquirer.

TRADE.—It is apparent that trade is beginning to revive, and we have no doubt that it will be brisk this fall, in spite of whig politicians and bankers, who say that the pressure must be protracted until after the election, for the benefit of the whig cause. All the while the whigs have been talking about hard times, no employment for laborers, and the necessity of reducing the wages, we have not heard a syllable about reducing the salaries of bank officers and the agents of corporations; and they have had a plenty of money to spend for Log Cabins, and Hard Cider, champagne festivals and hurrahs. They take good care that panics and pressures shall not touch their own pockets; but that they shall be felt by laboring men, who have votes to give, which they seek to control.—Worcester (Mass.) Palladium.

REAL FEDERALISM.

The whigs, in regard to the census, have supported a law to take the statistics of the country, and now denounce the President for carrying that law into effect. If any but all the decency, religion, and morality, the world would pronounce it a rare instance of total and unblushing depravity.—Standard.



We learn from passengers by the stage yesterday evening, that Charles S. Morehead was elected Speaker of the House without opposition.

ALABAMA.—The Huntsville Democrat of the 15th states the strength of parties in the Legislature as follows:—Senate, 19 Democrats to 13 Whigs, and one district to be heard from; House of Representatives, 47 Democrats to 46 Whigs, and the counties of Randolph, Cherokee, Dale, Covington and Henry to hear from. Dale and Randolph each elect a member, and the last Nashville Banner gives both of them to the Democrats. The Democrat says, "we have lost some members of the Legislature in the South, but have enough left to elect Mr. King, and carry through both branches all our measures."

ILLINOIS.—The Democrats have a majority of at least 8 in the Senate, and as far as heard from, a majority of 19 in the House. The Democratic gain in the popular vote is several thousand.

MISSOURI.—According to the returns and estimates of the St. Louis Argus of the 13th, the House of Representatives will stand, Democrats 58, Whigs 42. There has been a large increase in the Democratic majority of the popular vote.

G. W. EVANS, DENTIST,

HAVING returned, with the intention of remaining permanently, he respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, in all the various branches of his profession. Office temporarily at Madam Harper's, a few doors above Brennan's Hotel. He has been kindly permitted to refer to Professor J. Locke, Cincinnati.

Mr. Thos. Y. Payne, Mayville.

Rev. H. B. BASCOM, Augusta.

aug 20—tf

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

THE subscribers are now opening a very choice assortment of STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, such as the following: Sup. and ext. sup. London cloths and cassimers; Beaver, double milled and pilot cloths; White, red and assorted flannels; Swan skins and domets; Rogers' patent flannel, warranted not to shrink in washing; Bath wool and common wool blankets; French, English, Swiss and American prints, in very great variety.

French, German and English merinoes; Plain and printed 3-4 and 6-4 merinoes, new style; Queen Victoria figured merinoes; Mouslin de laines, the latest Paris style; Every variety of 4-4 lineens, sheetings and lawns; Together with an extensive assortment of the usual style of Dry Goods, calculated for the market of Lexington and its vicinity, all to be disposed of for cash, or on undoubted paper.

DOREMUS, SUYDAM & NIXON.

No 39 Nassau street, New York.

aug 20—3t

SPECIE CIRCULAR.

HAVING sold my stock of Goods with the view of closing my business in this place immediately, all persons indebted to the late firm of Kennard & Milton, or to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make payment immediately, or in every instance the siler will be demanded on debts due me.

W. E. MILTON.

aug 20—tf

FARMS FOR SALE.

IF immediate application be made, I will sell a great bargain in upwards of THREE HUNDRED ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND, in Mercer county, Kentucky, in a high state of cultivation. It lies in two tracts of about 170 and 138 acres, with two good family Residences, Barns, Orchards, Springs, &c., with all necessary buildings, and many conveniences important to the comfort of families. Those tracts are situated between Danville, Harrodsburg and Perryville; quite convenient to good schools, churches, &c. I will sell on credit, or both tracts, as they can be conveniently worked as one or two farms; and as I have determined to sell, those who wish a home in this desirable part of Kentucky, had better forthwith call on me on the premises.

M. JANIESON.

August 20 3t—ch. Ky. Rifle.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, in the case of Russell's administrator against Russell's widow and heirs, &c. I shall offer for sale at the Court House door in the city of Lexington, on Monday, the 14th day of September next, about the hour of 12 o'clock, to the highest bidder, the following real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the sum reported by the commissioner herein, as due by the estate of said Russell, viz:

ONE HOUSE AND LOT,

In the city of Lexington, on Limestone Street, now occupied by J. Williams.

ONE HOUSE AND LOT,

On Upper Street, fronting the residence of Mrs. Morrison, occupied by a man of color, named Robert Austin.

ONE HOUSE AND LOT,

On Mill Street, lately occupied by said Russell at his decease, and now occupied by James G. Mathers, house of brick, new and very commodious.

ONE FRAME HOUSE AND LOT,

Adjoining the foregoing.

ONE BRICK HOUSE, ON WATER ST.

Lately occupied by C. T. Messick, as a grocery store, on a ground rent to the city, of fifty dollars a year.

323 ACRES OF LAND IN THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

In the county of Cole. Title complete, and land valuable and unimproved.

TERMS OF SALE.—Equal payments, at credits of six, twelve and eighteen months, the purchaser to give bond and approved security.

JNO. M. McALLA, Adm'or.

Lex. aug. 13, 1840 tds

(2) Observer insert tds.

LEXINGTON HOTEL,

Corner of Broadway and Short Streets,

LEXINGTON KY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have permanently taken that extensive and conveniently arranged house on the corner of Broadway and Short Streets, formerly kept by Jones Keiser, and recently by W. Todd, which they intend, by additions and improvements, to render equal to any other establishment in the western country. The House is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors and boarders, and they hope by unremitting exertions and a desire to contribute to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor them with their company, to render entire satisfaction.

The situation of this House commands itself to those who favor the city. They will not now make further promises as to the manner in which the House will be kept. They prefer that judgment shall be passed upon their House by those who may visit it, rather than by the interested promises of themselves.

JACOB ASHTON,

WILLIAM ASHTON.

July 30, 1840—1y

N. B. FAMILIES can be accommodated with large and airy rooms in the private part of the establishment, sufficiently removed from the main Tavern building, as to receive no interruption therefrom.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

For Cash Exclusively.

THE LARGE AND VALUABLE

STOCK OF GOODS

LATELY in the possession of W. H. RAI NEY, at his Store on Main street, is now offered at cost for cash exclusively. He is to suit purchasers. Business may be expected. Great inducements will be given to persons disposed to purchase the entire stock, which is extensive and well assorted. The present Stand, which is one of the best in the city, can be retained by the purchaser.

HENRY BELL

DAVID A. SAYRE, Trustees.

July 29, 1840—tf

A CARD.

THE subscriber would beg leave thus publicly to express to those friends who so promptly stepped forward to his relief, upon the occasion of his late symptoms by fire, his heartfelt thanks for their active sympathies; and desires to say that he hopes by care, persevering industry and rigid economy, to struggle through the difficulties which surround him, without the aid which their kind feelings prompted. He would therefore beg leave to return to them in a few days, the notes, &c. collected by one of his friends, and to assure them of his continued gratitude. He would respectfully inform them that his Mills will once more be in operation in a few days, and that it would conduce towards assisting him through his difficulties, to receive their patronage, and that of the citizens generally.

A. CALDWELL

Lexington, July 29, 1840.—1m.—Observer.

A CARD.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to receive Visitors at the White Sulphur Springs, Scott county, and can only repeat the assurance already given, that all his attention and exertions shall be used for the comfort and accommodation of those who will honor him with a visit. He would also take this opportunity of expressing his grateful thanks, for the constant and liberal patronage extended to him while in Lexington, which feeling of friendship he hopes to return while he continues in business. At the same time he would respectfully say to those who are indebted to him, that he is anxious to pay all his indebtedness, and hopes they will settle their accounts, in order to enable him to confer a similar favor.

JOHN W. FORBES.

June 25—tf

LAW NOTICE.

ROBERT NELSON WICKLIFFE has resumed the practice of Law, in conjunction with EMILUS K. SAYRE. They will practice in the Fayette Jessamine and Woodford Circuit Courts, and the Court of Appeals.

OFFICE.—The one now occupied by E. K. Sayre, corner of Jordan's Row.

April 9, 1840—tf

FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS.

ON hand and for sale at reduced prices, a very heavy stock of Fancy and Windsor Chairs of every description. Also, 100 moss and shuck mattresses.

JAS. MARCH.

April 16—tf

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,  
For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky,  
CLASS No. 69 FOR 1840.

To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, Class 7, for 1840. For the Benefit of the town of Leesburg. To be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, Saturday, 29th Aug. 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 No. Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.		60 prizes of		200	
1 prize of	\$30,000	60 prizes of	150	100	100
1	10,000	63	100	100	100
1	5,000	63	100	100	100
1	3,500	63	80	60	60
1	3,070	63	60	40	40
1	2,500	126	50	30	30
1	2,500	126	40	20	20
1	1,500	3,719	20	10	10
50	250	23,437	10		

27,814 prizes—amounting to \$486,180.

Tickets \$10—shares in proportion. For sale by

A. S. STEETER, Lexington.

aug 20—td

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,  
For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky,  
CLASS 68, FOR 1840.

To be determined by the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, Class 23, for 1840. To be drawn at Baltimore, Maryland, Wednesday, 26 August, 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

66 No. Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.		10 prizes of		\$300	
1 prize of	\$10,000	10 prizes of	100	100	100
1	10,000	76	100	100	100
1	4,000	56	50	30	30
1	2,000	112	30	20	20
10	2,000	112	20	10	10
10	500	2,340	10		
10	300	15,400	5		

18,040 prizes—amounting to \$171,600

Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion. For sale by

A. S. STEETER, Lexington.

aug 20, 1840 td

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,  
For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky,  
EXTRA CLASS No. 37, FOR 1840.

To be drawn in the CITY OF LEXINGTON, Tuesday, August 25, 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 Number Lottery—14 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.		14 prizes of		\$12,000	
1 Prize of	12,000 Dollars	14 prizes of	10,000	10,000	10,000
1	10,000	10	3,000	3,000	3,000
1	3,000	10	1,250	1,250	1,250
10	1,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
10	500	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
10	250	2,500	3,000	3,000	3,000
15	200	3,000	2,500	2,500	2,500
15	150	3,000	2,500	2,500	2,500
200	100	29,000	3,050	3,050	3,050
61	50	2,440	2,440	2,440	2,440
61	40	2,440	2,440	2,440	2,440
122	20	53,070	53,070	53,070	53,070
5,307	10	128,100	128,100	128,100	128,100
25,620	5				

31,535 Prizes, Amounting to \$270,100.

Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion. For sale by

A. S. STEETER, Lexington.

aug. 13, 1840. td

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,  
For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky,  
EXTRA CLASS No. 36, FOR 1840.

To be drawn in the City of MAYSVILLE, Tuesday, August 18, 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 Number Lottery—12 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.		12 prizes of	
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# PROSPECTUS OF THE "YANKEE DOODLE."

At the solicitations of a highly respectable County Committee, and to meet the various devices of the enemy, we have consented to issue from the 15th of May until the Presidential election, a newspaper, which, by its cheapness and consequent popularity, will be especially to those who cannot afford to take a large imperial sheet, or who do not desire to take one for a whole year. We therefore issue proposals for publishing weekly, on a medium sheet, a paper bearing the title of YANKEE DOODLE; which, as its title implies, is designed to awaken in the hearts of our country's defenders (the farmers) at a crisis like this, the inspiring associations connected with this National air, and cheer them on to do battle in defence of the same immutable principles for which our forefathers fought and conquered too, in the revolutionary struggle with Britain and her tyrannical monarchs. From 1776 to 1783—a period of seven years—"through gloom and glory," through defeat and victory they never faltered, and in defence of their patriotic and persevering efforts. And from 1833, to 1840, another period of seven years (from the removal of the deposits to the termination of the Presidential campaign) the descendants of those sires will have no less distinguished themselves in a struggle with Bank power, and Bank oppression, and with one more ally, one more enemy, will have forever sealed their independence of Bank Domination, whose prerogatives are no less kingly, aristocratic, and insolent, than those of old Royal George himself.

"Yankee Doodle" will be almost entirely filled with original and editorial articles—brief, spirit-stirring; and to the point; and calculated to arouse and awaken attention to the importance of the present contest. The Whigs are every where marshalling their forces; establishing presses and clubs; and, with the desperate resolve of men determined to crush the administration, are howling the death knell of democracy.

Having determined to throw our whole energies into this sheet, our democratic friends may rely on our making it, our editing it, our printing it, instructive and effective. Our present imperial sheet will be laid aside until the middle of November; and the first number of the new paper will appear on Monday evening; 25th of May, handsomely printed, and ornamented with the Democratic coat of arms.

We have said that we should put by our present sheet until the middle of November; and we shall lay it aside just as the Methodist did his coat, his pious self-denial, even, no longer permitting an abstract principle of religion to weigh in a feather against practical expediency, nor shall we, placed as we are on the watch-tower, look with cool philosophy or indifference upon that over-bearing, and almost universal insolence which has distinguished the Whig party, since their rowdy orgies at Columbus and Maysville. Let any man of reason, or of intelligence, read the account we this day re-published from the Maysville Monitor, of their proceedings in Mason, and he will at once see to what means, and to what devices this party stoop to resort, to lead captive the ignorant and the unwary; and, to the support of whom? To the support of a man, whose principles—if principle he has—are a perfect riddle; proven by his own letters, referred to by his Kentucky friends, to be a United States Bank man; proven by his own letters referred to Mr. Rives of Virginia, an anti-United States Bank man; proven by his own letters, referred to by his Northern friends, to be an Abolitionist; proven by his own letters, referred to by his Southern friends, an anti-Abolitionist; and now, actually in "keeping" of a Committee, who proclaim that he shall answer no questions propounded by friend or foe! If such a man, under such circumstances, can be foisted into the Presidential chair, to be used as a mere machine in binding our Government's hand and foot, and placing it under the lawless and despotic subjection of irresponsible corporations,—wielded, in fact, in a great measure by Foreign Capitalists and Foreign enemies,—then, indeed, our hopes of the Republic are at an end! It was not for this, that Washington and his companions unsheathed their swords, and went forth to battle; it was not for this, that La Fayette, Kosciuszko, and Pulaski, left the endearments of home, for the dangers of the tested field in a far-off land; nor was it for this, that our fathers endured the most incredible hardships, tracking with their bleeding feet the wintry shores of the Delaware; and pouring out their blood like water on the heights of Bunker Hill, and the fields of Monmouth, Brandywine, and Trenton! Their glorious achievements were consecrated, not to the supremacy of Bank capitalism, nor to corporate dynamism, but to the cause of Freedom, to equal rights and equal privileges; to the establishment of a government, which, "like the dew of Heaven, should dispense its favors and its benefits, equally alike, among the poor as well as among the rich!"

TERMS:—The "YANKEE DOODLE," will be published on a medium sheet, every Monday evening, at the low rate of seventy-five cents from the 25th of May until the 1st of November; her thirty-seven and a half cents payable on the reception of the first No., and the like amount on the 15th of August. Democratic Post Masters, and others of our prominent political friends will please act as agents in procuring subscribers, and also send us the names of responsible men in the neighborhood who would be likely to take it, that we may send them the first No. for inspection and intending to strike off an edition of 2,000 copies.

THE GREAT WESTERN. Liberty, the Constitution—Union—The principles of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson.

THIS PAPER is now in publication, it is devoted to the glorious cause of Democracy, and with the liberal aid of the people and the blessings of Providence, our Standard shall never be prostrated, or our Flag furlled to the foul and corrupt powers of Federalism. Humbly, but earnestly laboring for the success and eternal perpetuation of those great principles, upon which alone, depend the liberty, happiness and prosperity of the people and the salvation of our beloved Union, the Editor confidently appeals to the friends of Democratic principles, to place him in the stand which he has thus taken, in the very midst of the battle fury of Federalism, which is threatening to spread ruin and desolation over the South.

The Great Western is published weekly, on a large sheet, and will contain all the general intelligence of the day, both at home and abroad. It is designed to make this paper every way suitable and acceptable to the people of the country, and being located at New Orleans, the Great Western, and just such a newspaper as every individual, residing in the great Valley of the Mississippi and its tributary streams, can desire or wish for, who may feel an interest in the news from New Orleans as well as from all other quarters of the country.

TERMS of subscription, \$5 a year in advance. Any gentleman who may procure us five subscribers, shall receive The Great Western free of charge.

EDWARD DELONEY, Editor.

# KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY.

**COPARTNERSHIP.**—The undersigned, having purchased the entire stock of the Kentucky Steam Hat Factory from Wm. F. Todd, intend to continue the manufacturing of ALL KINDS OF HATS as usual. Being practical workmen, and having been employed in the establishment for a number of years, are consequently well acquainted with the wants of its customers, and they are determined that no exertions on their part shall be wanting to give satisfaction both as to the beauty and durability of their work. The fashionable public may rest assured that particular attention will be paid to them. Mr. Wm. F. Todd having located himself at the East, has proffered his valuable services in appraising us of every change that may take place in the fashions, and of procuring the necessary blocks, &c.

Having a large and well assorted stock on hand, they would offer them at wholesale or retail on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased in any section of the country.

**TAYLOR & McLAUGHLIN.**

Having an overplus of Finishing Blocks, Bows and other tools in their line, they would offer them at reduced prices to the trade.

**WANTED.—TWO BOYS,** as apprentices to the above business, none need apply unless they can come well recommended.

**T. & McL.**  
Lexington, June 18. 3m

# NOTICE.

THE subscriber having sold out the Kentucky Steam Hat Factory to Messrs. Taylor & McLaughlin, takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed on him. He solicits in behalf of his successors the continuance of their generous support and patronage, believing that their many facilities and great practical experience, with their assiduous attention to business, will not fail to meet the expectations of their customers.

**WM. F. TODD.**  
Mr. Wm. H. HENRY is authorized to settle up my business, and I earnestly invite all persons who are indebted to me by note or account to make immediate payment to him.

**WM. F. TODD.**  
Lexington, June 18. 3m

# PROSPECTUS FOR THE EXTRA GLOBE.

This paper will be published until the Presidential election in November, 1840, with one number afterwards giving the result in detail and an index.

Twenty six numbers will be issued. A large surplus of the first numbers will be printed; and all persons subscribing immediately, whose names and money are received before that surplus shall be exhausted, will receive all the numbers.

TERMS:—One copy, \$1 00  
Six copies, 5 00  
Twelve copies, 10 00  
Twenty-five copies, 20 00

and at the same rate for a greater number.

Mr. Kendall, late Postmaster General, will contribute to this paper until November.

The names of the subscribers procured upon this Prospectus, and the money, should be sent directly to him, postage paid, or through postmasters, who are authorized by the Post Office laws and regulations to frank letters written by themselves, enclosing money for newspaper subscriptions.

Bank notes current in the section of the country where a subscriber resides, will be received, provided they are not more than ten per cent. below specie in value.

No paper will be sent unless the money be actually received.

# BLUE LICK SPRINGS.

**MRS. C. A. PRYOR** would respectfully inform her friends and the public generally, who are in the habit of frequenting these delightful Springs, that she is at this time prepared, in much better style, to accommodate those who may resort to them, either for health or pleasure, than at any time heretofore. Her Tavern House has undergone, since the last season, very material alterations, and is now fitted up in the handsomest style, and in addition, a number of pleasant and comfortable cottages have been erected and furnished, which are as agreeable as any at any other watering place in the State. She has attentive and accommodating agents to attend to her visitors. Her table shall be, at all times, supplied with every thing the country affords—and in addition, it will be furnished with

# VENISON AND FRESH FISH

Whenever they can be had. Her Bar shall be supplied with the choicest and best of LIQUORS and WINES, and on the whole, she promises that no exertions, expense or trouble shall be spared to render the BLUE LICK SPRINGS equal in accommodation and comfort to those of any other watering place in the State. She respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

June 11, 1840. 3m

# THE BLUE LICK.

It has not been considered necessary to speak of the character of the Blue Lick Water. It is most extensively known as the finest mineral water, conducting in a more eminent degree, to the restoration of health, and preservation, than any other in the United States. As an evidence of this fact, it need simply be told that there is a constant supply of it kept in all the principal cities, not only in Kentucky, but in the adjoining States.

# Auction Sales.

**STILL BETTER BARGAINS.**—Just received at our Auction Store, direct from the East, English and American Prints, Brown and Bleached Cottons, Tickings, Cottonades, Drills, Checks, Muslins, Chilly de Lanes, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Pins and Needles, with an assortment of FANCY GOODS. Also, a superior stock of READY MADE CLOTHING; Oil Cloth Table, Bureau and Stand Covers; which will, as usual, be sold for Cash, lower than they can be had at any other house in the city.

**REGULAR SALES EVERY EVENING,** and Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

**J. B. BRADFORD & CO.**  
Lexington, June 25. 1f

# DR. DAVID WALKER

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has located himself permanently in Lexington, and will attend with promptness and fidelity to all calls in his profession. He may be found at Dr. B. W. DUNLEY'S Shop.

April 17, 1839. 16-tf

# NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage; he has received from them; and takes this method to inform them that he has this day associated with him his son, John Skillman.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of A. T. SKILLMAN & SON.

**A. T. SKILLMAN & SON,**  
Wholesale and Retail Booksellers and Stationers,  
Lexington, Kentucky.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they will continue to keep on hand, at the old stand, a general assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, School and Miscellaneous Books, stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, &c., at wholesale and retail, which they will sell very low for cash.

They will receive regularly the new works in the various departments of literature, as they issue from the press.

**J. B. BRADFORD & CO.**  
Lexington, Jan. 3, 1840-tf

# GARDEN SEEDS.

A LARGE SUPPLY of Garden Seeds just received and for sale at the Farmers' Register printing office, No. 21, Main street. Warranted genuine.

April 9-tf

# GOING! GOING!! GONE!!!



**NEW SPRING GOODS.**—The undersigned, would call the attention of all those, who wish to purchase cheap goods, to all at our Auction rooms on the corner of Main street, and Jordans Row; where may be had almost any thing in every body's line.—We have just received direct from N. York a superior lot of table cloths, black and white hose, and half hose, brown and bleached cottons, flannels, suspenders, buttons, tapes &c. &c. Fancy goods of all kinds, china and glassware, all of which, with all other goods furniture &c. will be sold, to the highest bidder, at our regular Auction sales, or at private sale lower than anywhere in the City. Having the best stand in City for our business, we respectfully solicit consignments of goods, from those who want cash.

**J. B. BRADFORD & CO., Auctioneers.**  
Lexington, March 18, 1840.—19-tf

# 300 DOLLARS REWARDS.

**RANAWAY** from the subscriber, living near Georgetown, Scott county, Ky.,

**BILL JIM AND ISAAC.**

BILL left 26th September last.—Said negro is about 45 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, walks very lame, from his left hip having been dislocated, and is so projected outward that it is easily discovered. He had on when he left, a blue cloth coat, blue jeans pants and white fur hat, with broad rim.

JIM is about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, heavy built and very black, and has a down look when spoken to. He has a brown pants coat, blue jeans pants and black hair cap.

ISAAC is about 24 years of age, very black, about 6 feet high, and very stout; had on when he left, blue clothing and white hat. Jim and Isaac left on the morning of the 5th instant.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the above boys, if taken out of the State, or \$100 for either of them out of the State, or \$50 for either, if taken in the State and not in this county, or \$25 if taken in this county, so that I get them.

**H. C. GRAVES.**  
Scott county, Feb. 6, 1840. 6-tf

# A CARD.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken for a term of years, THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in Scott county, Kentucky, upon the plantation of Col. R. M. JOHNSON, V. P. U. S., within one mile of the celebrated Choctaw Indian Academy, and the Vice President's residence, and within one mile of the Turnpike road, leading from Lexington, through Georgetown to Frankfort, the seat of Government, and within from one to three hours ride to either of those places.

The subscriber notifies those who visited this delightful watering place last season, that he is now engaged in improving it, and furnishing increased facilities for accommodation, comfort and enjoyment, and that he intends to spare neither pains or expense to render it one of the most desirable places of resort, in the United States, for those who seek in its rural shades, retirement, during the summer months, from the busy scenes of life, or for the invalid, who seeks a restoration of health in the efficacy of its mineral waters.

The waters of this spring have been pronounced by some of our most eminent Physicians, (among them Professor DUDLEY, of Lexington, and Professor ANDERLE, of Louisville,) as of the most superior quality, for the chronic diseases which require the stimulating effects of mineral water. Testimony such as this cannot surely fail to have its due weight. Its location is contiguous to the celebrated streams which constitute the "Forks of Elkhorn," which affords ample amusement to the angler, and the surrounding hills and dales, abounding with game, present unsurpassed attractions to the Hunter.

The improvement in contemplation, is to be finished by the middle of June next, and of an extensive character, and with convenience and comfort, will accommodate six hundred persons. A Post Office is established at the Springs, by which visitors have an opportunity of daily communications with correspondents in all parts of the country—the mail passing every day.

Every exertion will be used and every facility rendered to make the stay of the visitors pleasant and agreeable. A variety of intellectual and physical amusements will be provided. Having made extensive arrangements for a plentiful supply of marketing, his table will be furnished with all the delicacies of the season. In short, the subscriber would merely state, that if a desire to please, strict attention to the comfort of those who favor him with a visit, will ensure to him the patronage of a liberal and enlightened public, he has nothing to fear.

His price shall be regulated to suit the exigence of the times.

**JOHN W. FORBES.**  
March 19, 1840.—12-tf

# E. KINGSTON STEAM WOOL CARDING FACTORY.

J. BRUEN is again prepared for Carding Wool, at the above well known stand. Having thoroughly repaired his Machinery, he intends his work shall be done in a manner not excelled by any in the country. Customers from a distance always despatched with as little delay as possible.

TERMS.—For Carding common quality White Wool or Coarse Mix, going only once through the Machines, 6¢ cents per pound.

For Merino and Fine Mix, 8¢ per pound, and for very fine Merino, higher in proportion to trouble of Carding.

Payment required in hand. Wool, Wood and Bacon, at market price, taken in payment.

# FOUNDRY.

ALL articles in this line, furnished, or made to order on the shortest notice. On hand, a good assortment of all articles common in this branch of business, consisting of Hollow Ware, Cornshellers, Cob or Bark Mills, Cog Wheels, Mill Gudgeons, Saw-Mill Cranks, Double Refined and Pittsburgh Wagons; Tailors; Hatters and Flat Irons; Gun Mounting; Tavern and House Bells; Horse and Hand Bells; Fan Irons, &c. &c. An assortment of Franklin and Close Stoves, Coal Grates, &c. 3,000 pounds assorted Sheet Copper.

**J. BRUEN.**

# BAR IRON & HARDWARE STORE.

ON hand, a handsome assortment of Kentucky Hammered and Juniata Rolled Iron; Cast, Crowley, German, English and American Steel, all warranted of the very best quality. A general assortment of Hardware and Carpenters' Tools of the best manufacture. Anvils, Vices and Bellovers, Wrought and Cast Nails, Fairbanks' Patent Platform Scales, Brass and Iron Patent Balances, warranted correct; Grind stones, &c. All offered very low for Cash.

**J. BRUEN.**  
Lexington, May 28, 1840. 3m

# THE DISTINGUISHED RACE HORSE, RODOLPH.

IS in fine health and condition, and will make the present season, which has commenced, at my stable, in Scott county, three miles south of Georgetown, immediately on the Iron Works road, and twelve miles from Lexington, 15 miles from Frankfort, and 3 miles north of Patterson's mill. Terms—THIRTY DOLLARS the season for a mare. Good pasture for mares from a distance, gratis. Great care taken to prevent accidents. For further particulars see bills.

**JOHN KILBEY.**  
April 12, 1840.—14-tf

# FOR SALE.

TWO NEGRO WOMEN, both good washers and ironers, and a Share in the Kentucky Association. THOS. VAN SWEARINGEN.

March 26, 1840. 13-tf

# PETERS' PILLS.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholera, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distention of the Stomach, and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhoea, Flatulence, Habitual Constiveness, Loss of Appetite, Bloated or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the public, supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources so respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a popularity unprecedented in the history of medicine.

The very circumstance alone, that Physicians in every part of the Union, (and especially the Southern States, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practices, speaks volumes in their praise. Add to this, the fact, that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One twenty-five cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

More than three millions of boxes of these celebrated Pills have been sold in the United States, since January, 1837.

Prepared by J. S. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Literary-street, New York.

The Pills are neatly put up in tin boxes, containing 20 and 45 Pills—Price, 25 and 50 cents.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary effect of these Pills, and the truth of the above statements, the following LETTERS FROM MEDICAL GENTLEMEN, of the first respectability are most respectfully submitted.

CLARKSVILLE, Mecklenburg county, Va. }  
Feb. 7, 1837. }

Dear Sir—I embrace this opportunity of expressing to you, my pleasure at the unrivaled success of your Pills in this section of the country. It is a general fault of those who vend patent medicines, to say too much in their favor, but in regard to your Pills, I am firmly persuaded that they deserve far more praise than you seem inclined to give them. Six months ago, they were scarcely known here; and yet, at present there is no other medicine that can compare with them in popularity. In Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, derangement of the Biliary organs and obstinate constipation of the bowels, I know of no agent more prompt and efficacious, and I have had considerable experience in all these complaints.

I would add that their mildness and certain y of action render them a safe and efficient purgative for weaker individuals, and that they may be given at all times without apprehension of any of those injurious consequences which so frequently attend the application of calomel or blue pill. On the whole, I consider your Vegetable Pills an invaluable discovery.

Very respectfully,

**S. H. HARRIS, M. D.**

CHARLOTTE, N. C. Jan. 1, 1837.

Dear Sir—I have made frequent use of your Pills in the incipient stage of the Bilious Fever, and obstinate constipation of the bowels; also in the enlargement of the Spleen, Chronic Diseases of the Liver, Sick Head-ache, General Debility, and in all cases have found them to be very effective.

**J. D. BOYD, M. D.**

Mecklenburg county, Va. Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, Bilious Fever, and other diseases produced by inactivity of the Liver. They are a safe and mild aperient, and the best article of the kind I have ever used.

**GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.**

Be careful and enquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills. They are for sale at all the Drug Stores in Lexington, Ky., and also, by B. Netherland, in Nicholasville, by J. D. Smith, in Richmond, by Jno. Aberdeen, in Versailles, by Alexander M. Preston, in Winchester, in Mt. Sterling, by an authorized Agent, and on enquiry, may be had in almost every town and village in the State.

December 26, 1839.—53-ly

# FRANKLIN HOUSE.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public at large, that they have taken this well known Tavern Stand, formerly kept by Mr. John McCracken, and recently by Mr. John Cady, corner of Church and N. Upper-streets, where they will at all times, cheerfully serve, to the best of their abilities, all those who may be disposed to honor them with their patronage. The house and all the buildings attached to it, have been, under their own personal instruction, thoroughly renovated, and the public may rest assured that no pains will be spared to entertain both man and horse in the most comfortable manner. Their rooms are large and commodious, and as well furnished as any house in the city. Their TABLE will be constantly supplied with the best market affords, and their BAR with the most choice liquors, both foreign and domestic. In short, they are determined not to be outdone, in point of quality, by the managers of any similar establishment in the western country.

**J. C. HENDERSON.**

**H. W. HAMPTON.**

N. B. Private families can be accommodated with comfortable rooms, on the most reasonable terms.

**H. & H.**

The Richmond Ky. Chronicle, and the New Albany Gazette, will publish the above until forbid. Lexington, Ky. April 23, 40-tf

# MAHOGANY WARDROBES.

FOR SALE, three splendid mahogany wardrobes, just finished, and a few dressing bureau and dressing tables, with and without marble tops.

**JAS. MARCH.**  
April 16-tf

# CHERRY AND MAHOGANY BED-STEADS.

WAYS on hand, a large lot of plain cherry and mahogany bedsteads, and every other description of furniture usually manufactured and in use anywhere in the United States.

**JAS. MARCH.**  
N. B. I will sell at prices to suit the times.

April 16, 1840-tf

# SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

W. E. MILTON, No. 3, West Main street, is now receiving his supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising every variety of goods usually kept in Dry Goods houses, which he will, as usual, sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on the usual terms. He would invite the public to call and see before purchasing elsewhere, as he knows that his goods and prices will please all.

He would say to Wholesale Dealers, that he has bought with the expectation of supplying them, and would be pleased to see them.

April 16-tf

# SPRING SEAT SOFAS.

JUST finished and for sale, 10 spring seat sofas, of a very superior quality. Also, 10 dozen mahogany half French chairs and 13 spring seat rocking chairs, which I will sell cheap.

**JAS. MARCH.**  
April 16-tf

# DR. HOLLAND'S

Residence and Shop permanently located, DR. HOLLAND will, in future, reside permanently, at his house, at the corner of Short-street and Jordan's Row, the former residence of Dr. Walter Warfield, and recently occupied as a Boarding-house, by Mrs. Crittendon. His shop is now permanently located in the basement of his residence.

March 26, 1840. 13-37

# SAM'L A. YOUNG,

(ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.)

Will attend to practice in the counties of Fayette and Jessamine, and in the Court of Appeals, and U. S. District Court. Office, the room formerly occupied by Larkin B. Smith, Esq., Upper-street.

He will also attend to collections throughout the State.

Lexington, June 11. 1f

# NEW SPRING STOCK OF FURNITURE.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the Chair, Sofa